



The Impact of Rural Women in Supporting Agricultural Production and Rural Development: A field Study in Qabr al-Abd Village , Nineveh Governorate

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ABSTRACT

The present investigation aimed to shed a light on the role of rural women in supporting the agricultural production and rural development in Qabr al-Abd village, located in the Hamam al-Alil district of Nineveh Governorate, and to determine the association between their roles and some personal variables including age, educational level, marital status, and Number of family members. The study also sought to detect the highest level of rural women's contribution in Qabr al-Abd. The study population involved 900 rural women, from them a random sample of 10% has been taken from them, resulting in (90) respondents. A questionnaire was utilized as the data collection tool in the study area. The questionnaire's specifications had been verified, and its validity and reliability were established. The present study revealed that highest percentage of respondents had a significant role in supporting agricultural production and development at in Qabr al-Abd, Hammam al-Alil district. Besides, the majority of studied personal variables exhibited a significant correlation with roles of rural women in supporting agricultural production and rural development in studied area. The study concluded that rural women, particularly illiterate married women from families with a mean No. of members (7), have a major role in supporting the agricultural production and rural development in the village of Qabr al-Abd. The researcher recommended the need to pay attention to rural women, guide and encourage them by conducting training courses for them by the agricultural division at Hammam al-Alil district, distributing guidance leaflets to the educated among them, and developing their knowledge in the field of raising cows, harvesting crops at the end of seasons, how milking cows and sheep, caring for chicks during the growth periods, and giving vaccinations.

Keywords: Rural Women, Agricultural Production, Rural Development, Women's Empowerment, Nineveh Governorate.

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INTRODUCTION

Agriculture represents the largest proportion of the resources of developing countries' economies, and it is the key to sustainable agricultural development in most worldwide countries [1]. It plays a distinctive role in the economies of many developed countries, and nations' worldwide endeavor to develop the agricultural sector to meet the food needs of their populations and provide the raw materials required for numerous industries [2].

In addition to being the farmer's daily job and an important science for humankind, the agricultural extension is an integral part of important agricultural information sources stemming from scientific research and its transfer to farmers. It does not only include the technological aspect but also extends to the living conditions of farmers, their regions, and the environmental conditions in which they work [3]. Therefore, countries around the world strive to achieve integrated agricultural development. To this end, they have adopted numerous methods and means of development, including the use of modern agricultural technologies. These technologies are a crucial element in agricultural development, focusing on the optimal utilization of cultivated land to maximize agricultural production. Thus, modern agricultural technologies play a vital role in achieving food security by contributing to increased productivity, reduced production costs, and improved quality; among these modern innovations are the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, agricultural mechanization, improved seeds and animal breeds, the application of modern technologies in animal and plant genetics, and the use of modern systems for diagnosing plant and animal diseases and developing methods for their [4].

The utilization of modern agricultural technologies, including seeds, rationalizing irrigation water, chemical fertilization of the soil to maintain its fertility, using high-efficiency fertilizers, pest control, and abandoning the traditional farming system, are primarily aimed to escalate the agricultural production to meet human needs and minimize gap of global [5]. The application and use of agricultural technologies is the cornerstone for a correct start in the field of developing agricultural production and improving its quality [6]. Livestock production is a major component of the agricultural sector and plays an essential role in ensuring food security, improving rural livelihoods, and supporting economic development. Enhancing livestock productivity requires the application of science-based management practices, including appropriate breeding strategies, balanced nutrition, effective disease prevention, animal welfare, and efficient resource management. The integration of these practices contributes to improving production efficiency, product quality, and the long-term sustainability of livestock production systems [7].

Currently, there is growing interest in animal breeding, nutrition, health, and welfare due to several substantial nutritional benefits that livestock provides, including meat, milk, fats, hides, and their byproducts. With the significant population escalate and rising living standards, there must be a corresponding increment in human food requirements, particularly for animal products consumed in daily meals [8].

Poultry production is considered one of the most important economic projects in animal production in the country and a major source of food for humans [9]. Chicken meat is one of the most important and best sources of basic nutrition for health and occupies an advanced position in the food pyramid due to its content of multiple nutrients beneficial to the body. It is one of the most important meats after fish meat [10].

Poultry farming began in ancient times in natural pastures, then gradually progressed with the development of work to raising and domesticating them on farms until it reached today the raising of them in special housing, which is what is known today as poultry farms. Specialized farms and special sections have spread according to the various production purposes, such as farms for the production of table eggs and hatching eggs, and farms for the production of meat [11].

Sheep and goats are among the most important pillars of livestock in Iraq and the Arab region. Studies indicate that these animals live, are raised, and graze on undergrowth and crop residues. Consequently, their fertility and productivity are low, thus demanding an attention with their care and the management methods in accordance with the latest scientific advancements and experience, and introducing of modern technology in herd management and care [12].

Cattle represent a remarkable source in livestock production, where they are significantly participating to provide of milk along with meat for human consumption. Additionally, cattle are a major contributor to national income; as they in most countries worldwide, cattle are the primary source of milk, dairy products, and red meat [13].

Recent literature indicated that rural women represent a fundamental element in the agricultural production system, contributing directly to planting, harvesting, animal husbandry, and natural resource management, as well as supporting food security at the family and community levels. Despite this vital role, women continue to face considerable challenges related to limited access to agricultural land and poor access to finance, training, and modern technology, which negatively impacts their productivity and their ability to contribute effectively to sustainable rural development [14]. The economic and social empowerment of rural women contributes to improvement the agricultural production and boost the resource competence, positively impacting household income, nutrition, and health. Recent systematic review have demonstrated that women's participation in agricultural activities is linked to expanded the dietary diversity and minimize poverty rates, principally when women are able to make decisions concerning the production or spending within the household [15].

Iraqi rural women play a vital role in all these areas by participating alongside men in agricultural production activities, including crop cultivation, animal husbandry, food processing and preservation, and engaging in non-agricultural economic activities in handicrafts to secure additional income for their families and improve their living standards. This is particularly significant given that they constitute more than half of the population in most rural communities [16]. In the context of sustainable rural development, women play an increasingly outstanding role in adopting climate-smart agricultural practices, especially through their participation in agricultural cooperatives and community projects aimed to conserve the natural resources and boost resilience to climate alterations. Recent reports have shown that involving women in these initiatives contributes to improving agricultural productivity and promoting environmental and economic sustainability in rural communities [17].

Rural women's participation in agricultural production should be on an equal footing with men, as the progress and development of societies is now measured by the extent of rural women's participation and contribution to agricultural development processes in all their aspects, so that they do not remain a wasted or marginalized resource, or a burden on the other half [18].

Agricultural extension is regarded as one of the crucial development tools for rural women, helping them acquire the necessary knowledge, attitudes, and skills in their domestic and agricultural activities. As well, it enables their

participation in agricultural processes alongside men, leading to magnify farm production and economic returns for themselves and their families. Therefore, the role of the agricultural extension service in Iraq should be active in fulfilling its mission to serve rural women, organize their activities, and provide the necessary extension staff to implement agricultural programs that meet their needs [19].

The village of Qabr al-Abd, located south of Mosul, is one of the rural villages that possesses important elements for promoting rural development, especially since its inhabitants rely on agricultural activity, both plant and animal, as a primary source of income. Its geographical location and proximity to the city center contribute to boost the marketing of agricultural products and improve the living standards, in addition to providing a suitable environment for implementing agricultural extension programs and developing human resources. Its importance is further highlighted by its representation of a real-world model for studying the role of rural women in supporting agricultural production and promoting sustainable rural development. **Hence, the importance and concept of the current research stem from answering the following research questions:**

1. What is the role of rural women in agricultural production and supporting rural development in the village of Qabr al-Abd, Hammam al-Alil district, Nineveh Governorate in general?
2. What is the correlation between the role of rural women in supporting agricultural production and rural development in this village and each of the following personal variables: age, educational level, marital status, and number of family members?
3. What is the order of importance for the items related to the role of rural women in supporting agricultural production and rural development at this studied village?

The objectives of current study

1. To identify the role of rural women in supporting agricultural production and rural development in the village of Qabr al-Abd, Hammam al-Alil district, Nineveh Governorate, in general.
2. To determine the correlation between the role of rural women in supporting agricultural production and rural development in this village and the following personal variables: age, educational level, marital status, and number of family members.
3. To rank the items related to the role of rural women in supporting agricultural production and rural development in studied village according to their importance.
4. The statistical Hypotheses for current study:
5. There is no significant correlation between age variabel and the role of rural women in supporting agricultural production and rural development in Qabr al-Abd village.
6. There is no significant correlation between educational level variable and the role of rural women in supporting agricultural production and rural development in Qabr al-Abd village.
7. There is no significant correlation between marital status and the role of rural women in supporting agricultural production and rural development in Qabr al-Abd village.
8. There is no significant correlation between number of family members and the role of rural women in supporting agricultural production and rural development in Qabr al-Abd village.

The Operational Definitions

- A. The Role of Rural Women: Refers to the practices and activities undertaken by rural women in the fields of crop and animal production.
- B. Educational Level: Refers to the qualifications obtained by rural women, measured by their level of education.
- C. Rural Women: Refers to all rural women working in crop and animal production in the village of Qabr al-Abd.

Materials And Method

The Study Population and Sampling

The research population consisted of all rural women in the village of Qabr al-Abd, totaling (900) women. A random sample of 90 respondents (10%) has been selected.

The Design of Questionnaire

A questionnaire has been utilized as a data collection tool for this research, where it consisted of two parts: The first part involved the personal variables for studied women like age, educational level, marital status, and number of family members. The second part involved the dependent variable, consisting of (41) items distributed across the two study areas and axes, as displayed in Table 1.

Table (1): Illustrates the domains, axes, and number of items of the dependent variable

Domains	Axes	Number of items
Agricultural production		16
Animal production	Poultry farming	6
	Sheep farming	8
	Cattle farming	11
Total		41

Measurement of Study Variables

A-Measurement of Personal Variables:

1.Age: It measured by assigning a number to each year, and adding these numbers together gives the respondent's age.

2.Educational Level: It measured using an ordinal scale consisting of seven options (illiteracy, reads and writes, primary, intermediate, secondary, institute, college), where these options assigned ordinal numerical codes as follows 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7, respectively.

3.Marital Status: This variable was measured using an ordinal scale consisting of four options (single, married, widowed, divorced). These were assigned numerical codes 1, 2, 3, and 4, respectively.

4.Number of Family Members: This variable was measured by assigning a number to each family member, and adding these numbers together gives the total number of family members.

B-Measurement of Dependent Variable

The dependent variable (level of role) was measured using a three-tiered scale consisting of (41) items. In general, the theoretical numerical values representing the role of rural women in supporting agricultural production and rural development ranged from (41-123) points. The items were distributed across two domains (agricultural and animal) with (16 and 25) items respectively. The animal domain items were distributed across three axes: (7) items for poultry farming, (11) items for sheep farming and (6) items for cattle farming, respectively. The agricultural domain was not divided into axes and was studied in general terms.

C-Face Validity

It refers to the extent to which the test items are consistent with their subject matter [20]. The face validity of the scale consisting of (47) items was confirmed on a group of experts specializing at Department of Agricultural Extension at College of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Mosul. However, Six items have been excluded as they received less than (80%) of experts' approval, and five items were modified, so the final number of items became (41) items, and thus the face validity of the instrument was achieved.

D-Reliability

The reliability is defined as "the degree of consistency or homogeneity between the results of two scales in assessing a particular trait or behavior" [20]. To establish reliability, a random pilot sample (pre-test) of (30) participant was selected randomly from the studied population and subsequently isolated from the research sample to ensure the clarity of questions. After collecting the pre-test data, it was statistically analyzed using Cronbach's alpha coefficient. Since the reliability coefficient was (0.83), the tool is considered reliable [21], while the reliability coefficient greater than (0.70) is considered acceptable [22].

E-Data Collection

After finalizing the questionnaire and preparing it for data collection, it has been distributed to the research sample of (90) participants.

F-Statistical Methods

After completing the collection of the final data from the research sample, it was transcribed and tabulated into organized tables in Excel according to the research objectives, and analyzed using the SPSS (Package for Social Sciences Statistical) program [23]. Some statistical methods were used, such as the arithmetic mean, standard deviation (SD), range, frequencies, and weighted arithmetic mean.

Results

First Objective:

To identify the role of rural women in supporting agricultural production and rural development in the village of Qabr al-Abd, Hammam al-Alil district, Nineveh Governorate in general.

The results of current study demonstrated that the actual value representing the level of rural women's participation ranged between (45-112); with a mean of (76) and SD value of (17.12). The respondents were distributed according to the range law into three categories, as displayed in Table 2.

Table (2): Shows the distribution of the respondents according to their level of role in the field of agriculture production

Role categories	Frequency	Percentage	Mean
Low participation level (45-66)	12	13.3	54
Moderate participation level (67-88)	30	33,3	77
High participation level (89-112)	48	53.4	97
Total	90	100	

Regarding the second objective, that involved determining the correlation between the role of rural women in supporting agricultural production and rural development in village of Qabr al-Abd with the studied personal variables (age, educational level, marital status, and number of family members).

- Age:** The ages of the rural women ranged between (16-50) years. The respondents were distributed into three categories using the range shown in Table 3.

Table (3): Distribution of the respondents according to age

Age categories	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Pearson	t _{calculated}	t _{tabular}
16-27 y	37	41.1	21	0.223	1.012	1.296
28-39 y	31	34.4	32			
50-40 y	22	24.5	38.73			
Total	90	100				

- Educational Level:** The results in Table (4) display the distribution of respondents according to their educational level.

Table (4): Distribution of the respondents according to educational level

Educational categories	level	Frequency	Percentage	Spearman	t _{calculated}	t _{tabular}
Illiteracy		25	27.7	-0.39 *	1.441	1.296
Reads and writes		18	20			
Primary		20	22.2			
Intermediate		9	10			
Secondary		11	12.2			
Institute		3	3.4			
College		4	4.5			
Total		90	100%			

(*) Indicates a significant relationship at the (0.05) level.

- Social Status:** The distribution of respondents according to social status categories is displayed in Table (5).

Table (5): Distribution of respondents according to marital status

marital status	Frequency	Percentage	Spearman	t _{calculated}	t _{tabular}
Single	37	41.1	0.417*	1.331	1.296
Married	45	50			
Widowed	6	6.6			
Divorced	2	23			
Total	90	100%			

(*) Indicates a significant relationship at the (0.05) level

4. Number of Family Members: The respondents were divided into three categories using the scale shown in Table (6).

Table (6): Distribution of respondents according to the number of family members

Categories	Frequency	%	Mean	Spearman	t _{calculated}	t _{tabular}
Less than (5) individuals	35	38	3	0.620*	1.451	1.296
From (5-10) individuals	37	42	7			
(10) or more individuals	18	20	11			
Total	90	100				

(*) Indicates a significant relationship at the (0.05) level

Third Objective: To rank the items related to the role of rural women in supporting agricultural production and rural development in the village of Qabr al-Abd, Hammam al-Alil district, Nineveh Governorate, according to their importance. The areas and items of agricultural work were ranked according to the weighted arithmetic mean, as shown in Table 7.

Table (7): The ranking of the areas and items related to the role of rural women in supporting agricultural production and rural development according to the weighted arithmetic mean

Areas and items	Weighted arithmetic mean for each area and items	Rank
Agriculture Production Area	21.320	First
Harvesting crops at the end of the season	2.221	1
Selecting improved seeds	2.20	2
Treating seeds with preservatives	2.15	3
Marketing crops to markets	2.0	4
Adding animal manure to the soil	1.78	5
Thinning and replanting crops	1.62	6
Sterilizing the soil with disinfectants	1.52	7
Adding chemical fertilizers at the specified times	1.50	8
Controlling insects with insecticides	1.43	9
Performing hoeing and weeding	1.21	10
Planting new seedlings	1.19	11
Spraying preventative pesticides	1.15	12
Preventing crop diseases	1.12	13
Transplanting seedlings to the field	1.10	14
Using modern farming methods	1.09	15
Plowing the land thoroughly	1.08	16
Animal Production: Cattle Farming	17.912	Second
Milking	2.81	1
Caring for Sick Animals	2.51	2
Preparing Barns	1.69	3
Caring for Pregnant Cows and Newborns	1.68	4

Preparing Cow Barns	1.45	5
Regular Barn Cleaning	1.42	6
Caring for Newborn Calves	1.27	7
Selecting Good Livestock for Breeding	1.25	8
Feeding and Watering Cows at Each Meal	1.22	9
Necessary Vaccinations Against Diseases	1.18	10
Grassing Cows in Pastures	1.15	11
Animal Production: Sheep Farming	15.864	Third
Milking the sheep	2.9	1
Feeding the animals at each meal	2.4	2
Caring for newborns	2.3	3
Caring for sick animals	2.0	4.5
Preparing water troughs for the animals	2.0	4.5
Cleaning feeders and pens daily	1.18	6
Administering necessary and periodic vaccinations against diseases	1.16	7
Shearing wool during shearing season	1.12	8
Sheep grazing in natural pastures and fields	1.1	9
Animal production: Poultry	15.104	Fourth
Egg collection	2.60	1
Poultry housing preparation	1.95	2
Hatching	1.87	3
Poultry feeding	1.58	4
Caring for chicks during the growth period and administering vaccinations	1.11	5

Discussion

The finding presented in Table (2) revealed that the highest percentage of respondents fell within the category of "high level of participation," representing (53.4%), followed by "moderate level of participation," representing (33.3%). This result can be explained by the fact that agricultural work is the most suitable occupation for rural women in the village of Qabr al-Abd due to its proximity to their homes.

According to the results of Table (3), the majority of respondents were in the youngest age category (16-27 years), representing 41%. Pearson's correlation coefficient has been performed to reveal the correlation between age and level of participation, yielding a value of (0.223), which indicates a very weak positive correlation. To test the significance of the relationship, a t-test was performed. Since the calculated t-value was less than critical t-value, the relationship is considered non-significant at the (0.05) level. Therefore, the statistical hypothesis was accepted and the alternative hypothesis was rejected. This means that the respondents' ages (whether young or old) are not related to their level of participation in agriculture production. This finding aligns with those of [24].

The highest percentage of respondents were within the categories of (illiterate, read and write, and primary) as illustrated in Table (4). To find the correlation between the level of rural women's participation and educational level, Spearman's correlation coefficient was used, and its value reached (-0.39), which is a very weak inverse relationship. The t-test was performed to examine the significance of this relationship, and since calculated (t) value was greater than critical (t) value, the relationship is considered significant at (0.05) level. Therefore, the statistical hypothesis was rejected and accepted the alternative hypothesis, which states (there is a significant correlation between the two studied variables). The reason for this finding may be that women with a higher level of education realize the importance of their participation in agricultural production activities, both agriculture and animal, due to its positive impact on their living standards and the economic well-being of their rural families. The present finding is consistent with what was stated in a previous study by [24].

Table (5) reveals that the highest percentages of respondents were in the categories of married and single women, representing (82%) of the total respondents. To find the correlation between the level of rural women's participation in agricultural work and the variable of marital status, Spearman's correlation coefficient was applied, which yielded a value of (0.417), indicating a positive correlation. To test the significance of this relationship, t-test was utilized; and because the calculated (t) value was greater than those of critical (t), the relationship is considered significant at (0.05) level. Therefore, the alternative hypothesis (states that there is a significant correlation between the two variables) has been accepted. The present finding could be justified based on the fact that the living conditions of married women are more difficult than those of single women, thus requiring the wife to participate in and assist her husband in agricultural production to raise the family's standard of living. Widows and divorcees may be less likely to bear the burden of finding a source of income for themselves and their families by engaging in agricultural work.

Table (6) shows that the highest number (37) of family members among the respondents was in the second category (5-10 individuals), representing 42%, while the lowest number was in the third category (more than 10 individuals), representing 20%. To find the correlation between family size and the role of rural women, Pearson's correlation coefficient was used, yielding a value of (0.620). This indicates a strong positive correlation. To test the significance of the relationship, the t-test was performed, which proved significant at (0.05) level. Therefore, the statistical hypothesis was rejected and the alternative hypothesis was accepted stating that there is a significant correlation between the two variables. This indicates that the families with more member individuals the higher the level of rural women's participation in agricultural work. This can be explained by the fact that rural families need to have more members to carry out agricultural work, which largely depends on human effort. This result agrees with the findings of previous study of [24].

Table (7) shows that the field of agriculture production came in first rank in terms of importance, and the field of animal production (cattle breeding) came in second rank, while poultry breeding in the animal field came in last rank. The reason may be that rural women practice agriculture work more than animal work because the latter requires more work, management and hardship than the plant field. Cattle breeding came in second rank and poultry came in last rank, and the reason for this may be that cattle are the most practiced work by rural women, because it has more economic returns than poultry breeding, in addition to the fact that cattle are less susceptible to diseases than poultry. As for the item (harvesting the crops at end of season), it came in first rank in the field of agriculture production, and the item (Plowing the land thoroughly) came in last rank. The reason for this may be that harvesting the crop is done by the whole family, including women, while plowing the land is only the work of men.

As for animal production, the item "milking cows and sheep" came in first rank, while the last was "caring for chicks during the growth period and giving vaccinations." This may be because rural women have a large and clear role in the milking process, which is at the core of their work, while caring for chicks and giving vaccinations may be the work of men and veterinarians.

Conclusion

1. The role of rural women in supporting agricultural production and rural development at Qabr al-Abd village was significant, representing 43.4% of the total rural women in the village.
2. The age of rural women in Qabr al-Abd village was not related to their level of participation in agricultural production in the village; therefore, no significant correlation was found between age and participation.
3. Most women in Qabr al-Abd village were illiterate, yet they demonstrated a high level of participation in agricultural production in this village.
4. Married women also demonstrated a high level of participation in agricultural production in studied village.
5. The average family size in Qabr al-Abd village was seven members, and the majority of these families played a significant role in agricultural production in Qabr al-Abd village.

Supplementary Materials:

No supplementary materials.

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Institutional Review Board Statement:

This study was conducted in accordance with the ethical principles for research involving human participants. As the study was based on a questionnaire-based field survey conducted in Qabr Al-Abd village, Hammam Al-Alil District, Nineveh Governorate, Iraq, and involved no medical or experimental interventions, formal ethical approval was not required.

Informed Consent Statement:

Informed consent was obtained from all participants prior to their participation in the study.

Data Availability Statement:

The data supporting the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

Conflicts of Interest:

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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دور المرأة الريفية في دعم الإنتاج الزراعي والتنمية الريفية: دراسة ميدانية في قرية قبر العبد ، محافظة نينوى

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الخلاصة

هدفت هذه الدراسة إلى تسليط الضوء على دور المرأة الريفية في دعم الإنتاج الزراعي والتنمية الريفية في قرية قبر العبد التابعة لناحية حمام العليل في محافظة نينوى، والكشف عن العلاقة بين هذا الدور وبعض المتغيرات الشخصية، وهي: العمر، والمستوى التعليمي، والحالة الاجتماعية، وعدد أفراد الأسرة، فضلاً عن تحديد أهم مجالات إسهام المرأة الريفية في دعم الإنتاج الزراعي والتنمية الريفية في القرية. تكون مجتمع الدراسة من (900) امرأة ريفية، واختيرت عينة عشوائية بنسبة (10%) بلغت (90) مبحوثة. واستُخدمت الاستبانة أداة لجمع البيانات، بعد التحقق من صدقها وثباتها. أظهرت نتائج الدراسة أن النسبة الأكبر من المبحوثات كان لهن دور مرتفع في دعم الإنتاج الزراعي والتنمية الريفية في قرية قبر العبد. كما بينت النتائج وجود علاقة معنوية بين معظم المتغيرات الشخصية المدروسة ودور المرأة الريفية في دعم الإنتاج الزراعي والتنمية الريفية، باستثناء متغير العمر الذي لم تظهر له علاقة معنوية. وخلصت الدراسة إلى أن المرأة الريفية، ولا سيما المتزوجة والأمية والمنتمية إلى أسر يبلغ متوسط عدد أفرادها سبعة أفراد، تؤدي دوراً بارزاً في دعم الإنتاج الزراعي والتنمية الريفية في قرية قبر العبد. وأوصت الدراسة بضرورة زيادة الاهتمام بالمرأة الريفية من خلال إرشادها وتشجيعها عبر تنظيم دورات تدريبية من قبل الشعبة الزراعية في ناحية حمام العليل، وتوزيع نشرات إرشادية على النساء المتعلّمات، وتنمية معارفهن في مجالات تربية الأبقار، وحصاد المحاصيل، وحلب الأبقار والأغنام، ورعاية الأفراخ خلال مراحل النمو، وتنفيذ برامج التحصين واللقاحات البيطرية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المرأة الريفية، الإنتاج الزراعي، التنمية الريفية، تمكين المرأة، محافظة نينوى.